Baltimore City Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)

Evaluation Indicators - 2008

INTRODUCTION

The Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance – Jacob France Institute of the University of Baltimore (BNIA-JFI) was retained by the Baltimore City Department of Planning to identify, collect, and analyze indicators that track the performance of Baltimore City in meeting its economic development goals as part of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS).

The CEDS Committee identified a total of six economic development goals. These goals included:

- Improve rapid and reliable regional transit to link diverse neighborhoods, job centers, educational centers, and cultural/entertainment and tourist destinations;
- Promote, enhance, and expand cultural and entertainment and nightlife opportunities;
- Prepare and retain all youth and adults for the job market & productive citizenship at all levels of education and training;
- Improve ability to match needs of employers with a growing and appropriately skilled job candidate pool;
- Enhance public and technology infrastructure to support participation in the global economy; and
- Increasing the City's residential and commercial tax base.

In 2007, BNIA-JFI identified indicators and has collected baseline data relating to the six goals as well as the strategic focus areas (locations, people, and sectors) that were identified by the CEDS Committee. These baseline indicators will be used to measure progress to the goals set forth.

The following is a brief summary of the data collected, presented with city-level figures, as well as the status of additional indicators that may potentially be collected. These indicators allow for performance evaluation and in most cases, multiple years are available so the progress towards goals can be measured.

National Rankings

It is important to see not only how Baltimore City continues to change with relation to itself but also to the nation in a time of national economic changes. National rankings are released from various sources showing how cities across the U.S. compare in specific categories. Below are some of the rankings listing Baltimore among the nation's top performers as well as a summary of several of Baltimore's notable rankings:

- In 2005 Baltimore was ranked 1st in top U.S ports roll-on, roll-off cargo with 13.00% of U.S total calls;
- In 2006 Baltimore was among 5 states listed as the top U.S passenger rail corridor with Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington D.C.;
- Baltimore was the home of the nation's best ranked hospital in 2007 listed as Johns Hopkins University;

- Fells point was listed as the 10th best neighborhood in the nation for 2004; and
- Baltimore city is also ranked as one of the best cities to ride out the recession placing 8th in the nation.

Top Ten U.S Sustainability Rankings

Rank	City	Rank	City
1	Portland	6	Boston
2	San Fransisco	7	Minneapolis
3	Seattle	8	Philadelphia
4	Chicage	9	Oakland
5	New York	10	Baltimore

Source: SustainableCircles Co
http://www.sustainlane.com/us-city-rankings/overall-ranking

Top Ten Best Cities to Ride Out Recession

Rank	City	Rank	City
1	Austin	6	Virginia Beach
2	Oklahoma City	7	Seattle
3	Honolulu	8	Baltimore
4	Portland	9	Boston
5	Tulsa	10	Lancaster

Source: Forbes.com
http://www.forbes.com/2008/10/15/economy-housing-recession-biz-beltway-cx_jz_1015econocities.html

Top U.S. Ports for Roll-On, Roll-Off Cargo, 2005

Rank	Port	Percent of U.S. Total Calls
1	Baltimore	13.00%
2	New York	10.00%
3	Jacksonville	8.00%
4	LA/ Long Beach	6.00%
5	Miami	6.00%

Source: *Vessel Calls at U.S. & World Ports 2005*
U.S. Department of Transportation Maritime Administration

Total Foreign Trade by Cargo Value, 2003

Rank	Port	Value (millions of dollars)
1	Los Angeles (CA)	122,050.50
2	New York/ New Jersey	101,176.00
3	Long Beach (CA)	95,863.10
4	Houston (TX)	49,893.00
5	Charleston (SC)	39,374.90
6	Hampton Roads (VA)	32,935.00
7	Tacoma (WA)	26,332.00
8	Baltimore (MD)	25,956.20
9	Oakland (CA)	25,144.00
10	Seattle (WA)	23,077.50

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Maritime Administration

Top 10 U.S. Passenger Rail Corridors, 2006

Rank	Rail Corridor	Total Ridership
1	Boston-NY-Phil-Baltimore-DC	9,431,279
2	San Diego-LA-San Luis Obispo	2,657,773
3	San Jose-Oakland- Sacramento	1,263,504
4	Ny-Albany-Buffalo	918,241
5	Philadelphia- Harrisburg	823,097
6	Oakland-Fresno-Bakersfield	799,879
7	Eugene-Portland-Seattle-Vancouver	627,664
8	Chicago-Milwaukee	580,333

Source: Amtrak, 2007

Top 10 U.S. Passenger Rail Stations, 2006

Rank	Station	Total Ridership
1	New York	7,546,208
2	Washington, D.C.	3,859,117
3	Philadelphia	3,555,646
4	Chicago	2,531,836
5	Los Angeles	1,414,164
6	Boston	988,842
7	Sacramento	923,699
8	Baltimore	910,523
9	San Diego	867,873
10	Albany, NY	761,434
16	BWI Airport	561,505

Source: Amtrak, 2007

Top 10 Public Transit Cities, 2005

Rank	City	Percent of Workers Using Public Transit
1	New York	54.60%
2	Washington, D.C.	37.70%
3	San Francisco	32.70%
4	Boston	31.70%
5	Philadelphia	25.90%
6	Chicago	25.30%
7	Baltimore	18.90%
8	Seattle	17.00%
9	Oakland	16.50%
10	Portland	13.30%

Source: CNNMoney.com; June 29,2007 Using U.S. Census Bureau data

Top 10 Commuter Rail Lines, 2005

Rank	City/ Transit Agency	Annual Unlinked Trips (Thousands)
1	New York (LIRR)	95,519.00
2	New York (MNCR)	74,267.20
3	New York (NJ Transit)	72,613.80
4	Chicago (Metro)	68,591.00
5	Boston (MBTA)	37,890.20
6	Philadelphia (SEPTA)	31,680.00
7	Los Angeles (Metrolink)	10,693.30
8	San Francisco (PCJPB)	8,120.90
9	Baltimore (MARC)	6,884.10
10	Chicago (NICTD)	3,802.40

Source: American Public Transportation Association, 2007

Top U.S. Downtown Population, 2005

Rank	City	1-Mile Radius Population*
1	New York	169,308.00
2	San Francisco	105,100.00
3	Chicago	70,427.00
4	Philadelphia	62,530.00
5	Los Angeles	56,217.00
6	Seattle	51,486.00
7	Boston	37,468.00
8	Baltimore	36,980.00
9	Denver	28,114.00
10	Minneapolis	26,501.00
11	Washington, D.C.	25,866.00
12	San Diego	24,429.00
13	Portland, OR	20,565.00
14	Atlanta	19,675.00
15	Pittsburgh	17,140.00

Source: Retail Assessment, 2005 Downtown Partnership of Baltimore
*1-mile radius from center point of downtown

Top 10 Arts Destinations, 2007

Rank	Metro Area
1	New York
2	Chicago
3	Washington, D.C.
4	San Francisco
5	Boston
6	Seattle
7	Baltimore
8	Philadelphia
9	Columbus, OH
10	Portland, OR

Source: American Style Magazine Reader's Poll, 2006

Best Hospitals, 2007

Rank	Hospital
1	Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore
2	Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN
3	UCLA Medical Center, Los Angeles
4	Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland
5	Mass. General Hospital, Boston

Source: U.S. News and World Report, 2007

Best North American Neighborhoods, 2007

Rank	District/ Metro
1	Granville Island, Vancouver
2	East Village, New York
3	North Beach, San Francisco
4	Camden, ME
5	Coyoacan, Mexico City
6	Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia
7	The Plateau, Montreal
8	Kensington Market, Toronto
9	Center City, Ponce, Puerto Rico
10	Fells Point, Baltimore

Source: Project for Public Spaces, November 2004

Top 10 Harbors, 2007

Rank	Metro Area
1	Gig Harbor, WA
2	Half Moon Bay, CA
3	Baltimore, MD
4	Camden, ME
5	Port Washington, WI
6	Destin, FL
7	Brookings Harbor, OR
8	Charleston, SC
9	Noyo Harbor, CA
10	Ketchikan, AK

Source: Coastal Living, April 2007

CEDS INDICATORS

The following table lists the indicators already identified for the goals outlined by the CEDS Committee.

	Goal	Indicators
1	Improve rapid and reliable regional transit to link diverse neighborhoods, job centers, educational centers, and cultural/entertainment and tourist destinations	- Percent of workers that use public transit - Average travel time to work - MTA Ridership (bus, light rail, metro) -MARC Ridership
2	Promote, enhance, and expand cultural and entertainment and nightlife opportunities	- Part 1 crime rate per 1,000 - Violent crime rate per 1,000 - Numbers of businesses and employees in the hospitality and tourism industry - Average number of workers per hospitality and tourism businesses
3	Prepare and retain all youth and adults for the job market & productive citizenship at all levels of education and training	- High school completion rate - Dropout rate - Holding power - Percent students who complete a Career/Technical Education program - Educational attainment (high school diploma, college degrees, etc.)
4	Improve ability to match needs of employers with a growing and appropriately skilled job candidate pool	- Labor force participation (percent of population employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force) - Unemployment rate
5	Enhance public and technology infrastructure to support participation in the global economy	- Wireless hotspots - Conduit infrastructure
6	Increase the City’s residential and commercial tax base	- Tax revenues - Projected revenues sources - Mortgage foreclosure filings - City population - Population by age

CEDS GOALS

Goal 1
Improve rapid and reliable regional transit to link diverse neighborhoods, job centers, educational centers, and cultural/entertainment and tourist destinations

Four indicators were used to measure changes in this goal, the percent of workers who use public transit, travel time to work, MTA ridership, and MARC ridership.

The percent of workers who use public transit is available from the U.S. Census. City figures are available for every year through the American Community Survey, and more detailed figures are available for the year 2000. The data presented below applies to residents of Baltimore, regardless where they are employed, not just to workers coming to Baltimore for the years 2002-2006.

The third indicator examined provides detailed figures for MTA (public transportation) ridership in the Baltimore area. The data is broken down by type and year. Figures are also available for the number of MARC users per year. There are MARC stops within city limits (such as Penn Station and Camden Yards) that allow residents to commute to areas outside of the City.

The percentage of workers using public transportation decreased since 2002. An increase occurred from 2005 to 2006 but decreased again slightly in 2007. Use of the metro, light rail, and bus systems all increased from 2006 to 2007. The light rail system had the most notable increase in service with a 31.8% increase from 2006 to 2007. The average travel time to work has remained relatively consistent from 2002 to 2006. However, there was a significant decrease seen in the amount of individuals taking 0-14 minutes to arrive to work. Since 2003 average travel time between 0-14 minutes decreased by a rate of 7.01 individuals per 100 people and 5.97 individuals per 100 people from 2006 to 2007. From 2005 to 2007, there was a slight increase in the percentage of workers whose commute took 15 to 29 minutes. These changes could indicate that people are commuting further to work or reflect that fewer workers are using public transportation and using personal vehicles causing more delays during commuting hours.

MARC ridership from Baltimore to Washington, DC and other areas in the metropolitan area has also increased from under six million riders to over seven and one half million riders. This represents a 31% increase from 2001 and may be in part due to increasing fuel costs.

Average Travel Time to Work, 2006

	0 - 14 Minutes	15 - 29 Minutes	30-44 Minutes	45+ Minutes
2003	20.21%	38.58%	22.70%	16.74%
2004	21.33%	40.72%	20.50%	17.45%
2005	17.32%	41.87%	23.22%	17.59%
2006	19.17%	40.07%	23.73%	17.02%
2007	13.20%	39.00%	25.00%	17.80%

Source: U.S Census Bureau

Percentage of Workers Who Use Public Transportation

2002	24.74%
2003	18.20%
2004	20.51%
2005	18.93%
2006	19.55%
2007	19.37%

Source: U.S Census Bureau

MTA Annual Ridership (Thousands of Riders)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Users	92,261	92,915	92,915	82,037	80,979	81,846	84,618
Bus	70,145	70,127	66,736	63,793	63,241	63,526	64,272
Metro	13,597	14,240	13,196	12,426	12,863	12,919	13,225
Light Rail	8,519	8,548	7,387	5,818	4,875	5,401	7,121

Source: Maryland MTA

MARC Annual Ridership (Thousands of Riders)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Users	5,735	6,063	6,336	6,727	6,884	7,275	7,505

Source: Maryland MTA

Goal 2
Promote, enhance, and expand cultural and entertainment and nightlife opportunities

The primary indicator used to track this goal was crime, which includes Part 1 crime and violent crime rates. This data comes from the Baltimore City Police Department. BNIA-JFI is examining the potential to increase the number of indicators tracked for this goal.

The Part 1 crime rate (which includes murder, rape, aggravated assault, burglaries, robberies, larcenies, and vehicle theft) in Baltimore have decreased from 2000 to 2007 by a rate of 43.10 per 1,000 people. Furthermore, the violent crime rate has decreased as well from 2000 to 2007 by a rate of 9.61 per 1,000 people. From 2006 to 2007, both Part 1 and violent crime rates both continued to decrease to their lowest levels since 2000.

Crime Rates per 1,000 People

	Part 1 Crime	Violent Crime
2000	105.97	26.19
2001	100.07	23.74
2002	88.12	22.06
2003	79.42	19.83
2004	74.79	18.82
2005	68.24	17.80
2006	66.04	16.94
2007	62.87	16.58

Source: Baltimore City Police Department

The number of businesses and employees in the hospitality and tourism industry can be used to examine changes in the demand for these services. Although the number of employees has decreased very slightly since 2001, the number of leisure and hospitality employees rose from 2006 to 2007. The number of businesses has also increased between 2001 and 2007. The increase in the number of businesses may in some part be related to increasing tourism or growth in the number of local restaurants and hotels. With the downturn in the economy, the number of employees and firms may potentially decrease.

Leisure and Hospitality

	Average Annual Employment	Average Annual Number of Businesses	Average Employees per Business
2001	26,381	1,537	17
2002	27,364	1,637	17
2003	27,058	1,667	16
2004	26,269	1,669	16
2005	26,563	1,689	16
2006	25,983	1,735	15
2007	26,315	1,809	15

Source: Maryland DLLR

Locations

Crime data is available for various geographic areas for Baltimore city. Listed below is the data for several areas identified as locations that fall under the goal by the CEDS committee.

Part 1 Crime Rates:

- All areas have shown a decrease in Part 1 crime of a rate more than 45.45 incidents per 1,000 people from 2001 to 2007.

- The Part 1 crime rate in Greater Charles Village/Station North has decreased by a rate of 75.45 incidents per 1,000 people while Midtown has decreased by a rate of 108.95 incidents per 1,000 people since 2001.
- Several areas have experienced an increase from 2006 to 2007: Canton (17.98 incidents per 1,000 people), Inner Harbor (17.01 incidents per 1,000 people), and Midtown/Mt. Vernon (12.44 incidents per 1,000 people).

Violent Crime Rates:

- All areas have shown a decrease in violent crime from 2001 to 2007.
- Several areas have experienced a reduction in violent crime of a rate greater than 15 incidents per 1,000 people: Fells Point (16.23 incidents per 1,000 people), Jonestown/OldTown (15.21 incidents per 1,000 people), and Clifton Berea (15.76 incidents per 1,000 people).
- Increases in violent crime have occurred in several notable areas from 2006 to 2007 including: Canton (2.85 incidents per 1,000 people), Clifton-Berea (4.32 incidents per 1,000 people), and Midtown/Mt. Vernon (5.65 incidents per 1,000 people).

Part 1 Crime Rates per 1,000

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2006-2007
Greater Charles Village/Station North	146.06	118.24	107.46	86.93	110.20	67.98	83.61	70.61	(13.00)
Jonestown/Oldtown	163.15	164.08	161.51	145.37	110.41	93.86	101.26	92.53	(8.73)
Fells Point	191.15	165.36	158.48	136.31	118.22	95.23	97.91	96.28	(1.63)
Clifton-Berea	94.51	86.35	77.22	62.02	52.34	46.17	49.30	49.06	(0.24)
Midtown/ Mt. Vernon	228.03	183.62	144.65	130.71	123.30	107.39	106.64	119.08	12.44
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	200.42	187.05	172.13	138.54	122.80	114.97	105.19	122.23	17.04
Canton	141.94	117.40	88.30	106.56	80.46	63.05	71.18	89.16	17.98

Source : Baltimore City Police Department

Violent Crime Rates per 1,000

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2006-2007
Greater Charles Village/Station North	29.62	24.90	26.35	21.46	19.71	15.51	17.72	16.09	(1.63)
Fells Point	35.48	37.34	33.03	25.79	18.79	18.44	19.61	19.25	(0.36)
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	23.97	18.84	17.86	15.74	13.05	13.21	14.27	14.51	0.24
Jonestown/Oldtown	39.37	39.07	29.40	34.03	25.60	19.22	22.82	24.16	1.34
Canton	22.11	16.12	13.12	13.69	12.98	11.13	9.13	11.98	2.85
Clifton-Berea	38.25	36.33	28.33	24.81	20.01	18.97	18.17	22.49	4.32
Midtown/ Mt. Vernon	32.71	25.91	27.34	22.99	18.36	16.80	18.36	24.01	5.65

Source : Baltimore City Police Department

Goal 3

Prepare and retain all youth and adults for the job market & productive citizenship at all levels of education and training.

Three indicators are examined to track this goal. These indicators are: high school completion rate, dropout rate, and educational attainment. The first indicator comes from the

Baltimore City Public School system. City numbers are only available for 2001-2006; however, more detailed data is available for 2000.

High school completion rate is the percent of students in 12th grade that received a Maryland high school diploma or equivalency certificate at the end of the year. This percentage has increased from 73.30% to 81.87% from 2003 to 2006. From 2005 to 2006, the completion rate increased from 79.45% to 81.87%. More recent data for high school completion and dropout rate should be available late 2008.

High School Completion Rate

2003-2004	73.30%
2004-2005	79.45%
2005-2006	81.87%

Source: Baltimore City Public Schools

The dropout rate is the percent of high school students in grades 9-12 who withdrew from school before receiving a high school diploma. From 2004 to 2007, this rate has decreased. The dropout rate in 2007 was under 10% (9.56%) for the first time since 2000.

Dropout Rate

2000	10.44%
2001	11.32%
2002	10.33%
2003	10.47%
2004	11.65%
2005	11.69%
2006	10.52%
2007	9.56%
2008	7.90%*

Source: MSDE Maryland Report Card 2007

*Data obtained from Baltimore City Public Schools

Holding power is the percent of students who graduated four years after entering the ninth grade. This data can indicate overall student performance since it takes into account dropouts and students who repeat grades. Between 1999 and 2007 in Baltimore City, holding power has never exceeded 50% and has fluctuated annually during this time period. From 2006 to 2007, holding power decreased from just under 50% to 46%.

Holding Power, 1999-2007	
1999	40.10%
2000	40.90%
2001	46.00%
2002	46.20%
2003	40.40%
2004	42.10%
2005	47.80%
2006	49.80%
2007	46.00%

Source: MSDE

The percentage of students who have complete career/technical education programs in the city declined from 2003 to 2007 but increased from 2006 (5.6%) to 2007 (6.6%). This indicator looks at students who have taken courses in the following areas: arts, media, and communication; business, management, and finance; consumer services, hospitality and tourism; construction and development; environmental, agricultural, and natural resources management; health and biosciences; human resource services; information technology; manufacturing, engineering, and technology; and transportation technologies. These graduates are important in that they have completed programs for which there is a demand in qualified workers. Data for 2008 will not be available until late 2008.

Percent Students Who Complete Career/Technical Education Programs	
2003	10.20%
2004	10.80%
2005	8.80%
2006	5.60%
2007	6.60%

Source: Maryland Report Card

Educational attainment is also a good indicator of the skills of the population. From 2000 to 2006, a greater percentage of African-American and Hispanic residents completed their high school degree. From 2005 to 2006, both the percentage of persons with a High School degree or higher and the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or higher experienced a slight decline, but quickly rebounded in 2007 with individuals with a high school degree or higher increasing close to 2005 levels and those with Bachelors degrees or higher increasing above the 2005 percentages.

Educational Attainment for Population 25+ by Race

	White		African-American		Hispanic	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
No high school diploma	26.71%	21.89%	34.67%	28.14%	37.77%	41.57%
High School Diploma	22.88%	19.29%	31.97%	35.84%	17.91%	21.44%
Some college, no degree	14.22%	12.76%	19.76%	18.34%	16.71%	16.75%
College degree	36.19%	46.07%	13.60%	17.68%	27.60%	20.24%
Associates degree	3.23%	4.91%	3.59%	5.47%	3.01%	0.00%
Bachelor's degree	16.79%	20.03%	6.28%	7.28%	11.54%	8.63%
Graduate degree	16.17%	21.13%	3.73%	4.93%	13.05%	11.61%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Educational Attainment for Total Population

	2005	**2006**	**2007**
High School Degree or Higher	75.50%	74.20%	75.40%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	23.40%	23.30%	24.10%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

An indicator that can be used to track Goal 3 for people in Baltimore City is the testing proficiency of Baltimore City public school students. From 2004 to 2008 the percentage of students scoring Advanced has increased in both math and reading. From 2007 to 2008, the percentage of students scoring Advanced in both reading and math in 3rd, 5th, and 8th grades increased. The greatest increase was in 5th grade Advanced reading (60.3% to 75.9%).

Third Grade Test Scores

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Basic Math	45.70%	43.50%	39.60%	38.00%	27.80%
Advanced Math	54.20%	56.50%	60.40%	62.00%	72.20%
Basic Reading	45.40%	39.00%	34.90%	31.20%	26.90%
Advanced Reading	54.60%	61.00%	65.10%	68.80%	73.10%

Source: MSDE Maryland Report Card 2008

Fifth Grade Test Scores

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Basic Math	56.30%	51.50%	46.30%	36.10%	32.60%
Advanced Math	43.80%	48.40%	53.70%	63.90%	67.30%
Basic Reading	50.10%	42.40%	41.30%	39.70%	24.10%
Advanced Reading	49.90%	57.60%	58.70%	60.30%	75.90%

Source: MSDE Maryland Report Card 2008

Eighth Grade Test Scores

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Basic Math	81.10%	80.50%	78.50%	76.00%	71.60%
Advanced Math	19.00%	19.50%	21.60%	24.00%	28.40%
Basic Reading	57.60%	60.00%	60.60%	56.20%	51.00%
Advanced Reading	42.40%	40.00%	39.40%	43.90%	49.00%

Source: MSDE Maryland Report Card 2008

People - TANF Recipients

Another indicator that can be used to measure the number of persons that are part of the job market is the number of persons receiving TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families). The table below presents the number of TANF household recipients in the city of Baltimore. The number of households receiving grants has declined from 2002 to 2007 by 62.62%. From 2006 to 2007, the number of households receiving TANF decreased by almost 2,700 households. While this decrease may be a reflection of the grant application process, it may also reflect the status of the population.

Number of Households Receiving TANF

2002	28,055
2003	17,632
2004	16,897
2005	15,674
2006	13,182
2007	10,487

Source: TANF

People - Graduating College Students

The enrollment of students in colleges and universities in the city as well as the number of degrees conferred is used as a measure to track the number of persons that are receiving skills training that will prepare persons for the job market. The following chart indicates the number of students during the 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 school years as well as the number of degrees conferred in 2005 and 2006. Enrollment at University of Baltimore, Morgan, Johns Hopkins and MD Institute College of Art all increased from Fall 2005 to Fall 2006. Each also had increases in the numbers of degrees conferred. Total enrollment as well as the number of degrees issued dropped in all other listed institutions with the exception of Coppin State which had an increase in number of degrees. Johns Hopkins continued to have the highest number of enrolled students as well as degrees conferred followed by Loyola, Morgan, and University of Baltimore. Overall, total enrollment and degrees conferred have increased in Baltimore universities and colleges since 2005.

Enrollment and Degrees Conferred

	Total Enrollment (Fall 2005)	All Degrees Conferred (2005-2006)	Total Enrollment (Fall 2006)	All Degrees Conferred (2006-2007)
Coppin State	4,306	423	4,104	484
University of Baltimore	4,895	1,216	4,948	1,247
Morgan State	6,438	912	6,705	949
Baltimore International	513	184	477	159
Johns Hopkins	19,225	5,669	19,708	5,741
Loyola	6,187	1,651	6,035	1,555
MD Institute College of Art	2,108	349	2,200	444
Baltimore City Community College	7,160	582	7,092	567
Total	50,832	10,986	51,269	11,146

Source: Maryland Higher Education Commission

Goal 4
Improve ability to match needs of employers with a growing and appropriately skilled job candidate pool

The indicators that were used were the percent of the population 16-64 working, not working, not in the labor force, and the unemployment rate. This data comes from the U.S. Census with city updates available through the American Community Survey from 2001 through 2006. The percent of the population 16-64 that is employed increased slightly from 2000 to 2006. The unemployment indicators remained fairly steady, and the percent of persons not in labor force decreased.

Labor Force Participation for the Population 16-64

	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force	Unemployment Rate per 1,000
2000	58.63%	7.15%	34.11%	10.86
2006	61.79%	7.53%	30.68%	10.97

Source: U.S Census Bureau

People - High School Students

An indicator that was examined was employment rate for high school students; specifically individuals aged 16-19. These figures show that a greater percentage of individuals 16-19 are working in 2007 than 2003. In 2006 there was a slight decline, but employment increased again in 2007.

Percent of Population 16-19 That Is Employed

2003	19.77%
2004	24.11%
2005	25.94%
2006	23.63%
2007	24.10%

Source: U.S Census Bureau

People - Graduating College Students

Employment indicators were also applied to college students, where the percent of the population 20-24 that is employed decreased from 2003 to 2007. From 2005 to 2007, the percentage of persons employed significantly decreased. This may indicate that due to the declining economy people are electing to either remain in school and pursue other degrees or enter degree programs instead of the labor force. Total enrollment in undergraduate and graduate went up 23% from 2005 to 2006 with the largest gains occurring between the ages of 18-24.

Labor Force Participation for the Population 20-24*

	Employed	Unemployed
2003	64.02%	16.27%
2004	63.85%	15.13%
2005	65.64%	13.70%
2006	58.53%	13.51%
2007	56.00%	17.00%

Source: U.S Census Bureau

*Data does not sum to 100% because individuals in the armed forces and those not in the labor force are not included

Higher Education Enrollment

	2005	2006
College Enrollment	40,721	52,904
Age:		
18-19	46.80%	62.70%
20-24	28.90%	37.40%
25-34	20.30%	18.70%
35+	4.10%	4.00%

Source: U.S Census Bureau

Sectors

Several different sectors were examined relating to Goal 4, specifically the number of employees and businesses for multiple years 2001-2007. Employment sectors such as health care and social assistance, professional and businesses services, hospitality and leisure were selected as target industries by the CEDS committee.

- Professional and business services – from 2001 to 2007 there was a decrease in employment as well as the number of businesses. There was a slight increase in the number of firms from 2006 to 2007.
- Leisure and hospitality – this industry saw a slight decrease in employment however the number of businesses increased slightly. From 2006 to 2007, both employment and the number of firms rose slightly.
- Education and health services – the average number of businesses and employees have increased from 2001 to 2007.
- Trade, transportation, and utilities – the number of businesses has decreased slightly from 2001 to 2007 while the number of employees has declined over 9,000 persons since 2001.
- Information – overall, the number of employees and businesses in this sector have declined from 2001 to 2007. From 2006 to 2007 while the number of employees decreased slightly, there was growth in the number of information firms.

- Construction – the number of businesses has increased slightly from 2001 while employment has decreased. The decline in employment may be expected to continue with the downturn in the real estate market.
- Financial activities – employment has decreased by nearly 9,000 persons but the average number of businesses has increased slightly from 2001 to 2007.
- Other services – slight decreases occurred from 2001 through 2007 for both employees and employers.

Professional and Business Services*

	Average Annual Employment	Average Annual Number of Businesses	Average Employees per Business
2001	50,176	2,579	19
2002	47,319	2,609	18
2003	48,950	2,563	19
2004	46,492	2,466	19
2005	46,248	2,476	19
2006	46,741	2,466	19
2007	42,140	2,504	17

Source: Maryland DLLR

* Includes biotechnology and scientific services (research, consulting)

Leisure and Hospitality

	Average Annual Employment	Average Annual Number of Businesses	Average Employees per Business
2001	26,381	1,537	17
2002	27,364	1,637	17
2003	27,058	1,667	16
2004	26,269	1,669	16
2005	26,563	1,689	16
2006	25,983	1,735	15
2007	26,315	1,809	15

Source: Maryland DLLR

Education and Health Services

	Average Annual Employment	Average Annual Number of Businesses	Average Employees per Business
2001	84,714	1,658	51
2002	86,759	1,672	52
2003	88,744	1,679	53
2004	88,284	1,734	51
2005	89,497	1,716	52
2006	90,055	1,674	54
2007	91,742	1,742	53

Source: Maryland DLLR

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

	Average Annual Employment	Average Annual Number of Businesses	Average Employees per Business
2001	49,624	3,169	16
2002	44,860	3,178	14
2003	44,527	3,100	14
2004	44,003	3,173	14
2005	42,820	3,148	14
2006	42,998	3,150	14
2007	40,223	3,126	13

Source: Maryland DLLR

Information

	Average Annual Employment	Average Annual Number of Businesses	Average Employees per Business
2001	9,521	262	36
2002	7,396	233	32
2003	6,833	219	31
2004	6,858	222	31
2005	5,554	210	26
2006	6,115	207	30
2007	6,014	220	27

Source: Maryland DLLR

Construction

	Average Annual Employment	Average Annual Number of Businesses	Average Employees per Business
2001	12,135	854	14
2002	11,649	880	13
2003	11,530	894	13
2004	11,342	911	12
2005	11,167	914	12
2006	11,154	959	12
2007	11,060	986	11

Source: Maryland DLLR

Financial Activities*

	Average Annual Employment	Average Annual Number of Businesses	Average Employees per Business
2001	30,442	1,361	22
2002	28,786	1,355	21
2003	27,176	1,295	21
2004	25,134	1,301	19
2005	23,404	1,318	18
2006	22,594	1,345	17
2007	21,620	1,396	15

Source: Maryland DLLR

*includes central banking functions (creation and liquidation of loans), credit intermediation, investment services, sales and service of insurance, underwritting of annuities and insurance policies, and management of investment funds and trusts

Other Services

	Average Annual Employment	Average Number of Businesses	Average Employees per Business
2001	11,990	1,771	7
2002	11,964	1,757	7
2003	11,693	1,696	7
2004	11,291	1,680	7
2005	11,117	1,609	7
2006	11,099	1,623	7
2007	10,831	1,612	7

Source: Maryland DLLR

The percentage of African-American and women owned firms in Baltimore are very high; however, percentage of businesses with employees is very low indicating a majority of businesses are single proprietorships or have few paid employees. Surveys of these indicators are performed every five years with the most recent survey conducted in 2007. No release date has currently been set but data may be available late 2008 or in 2009.

African-American Owned Businesses, 2002

	Total Number	Number	Percent
Number of Firms	35,004	9,764	28.00%
Number of Employer Firms	10,371	713	7.00%
Number of Employees	279,739	7,573	3.00%
Total Sales (Thousands of Dollars)	$52,967,828	$530,286	1.00%

Source: U.S Census Bureau

Women Owned Businesses, 2002

	Total Number	Number	Percent
Number of Firms	35,004	12,142	35.00%
Number of Employer Firms	10,371	1,702	16.00%
Number of Employees	279,739	12,127	4.00%
Total Sales (Thousands of Dollars)	$52,967,828	$1,046,641	2.00%

Source: U.S Census Bureau

Goal 5
Enhance public and technology infrastructure to support participation in the global economy

Indicators used for goal 5 include entities requesting access to Baltimore City's active conduit data as of October 2008 and number of free wireless hotspots. Currently, indicators for this goal are limited; however BNIA-JFI is pursuing data on wireless infrastructure for Baltimore As of October 2008 there are 44 entities requesting access to Baltimore City's conduit system.

Baltimore City Active Conduit Users, 2008*

Abovenet Communications Inc.	MTA	Mercy Hospital	Quantum Telecommunications, Inc.
Agora, Inc	Fiberlight, Inc.	MCI Metro Access Transmission Services, LLC/Western Union Arts, Inc.	Qwest Communications CO.
Airband Baltimore, LLC.	Insite Solutions, LLC.	MCI Network Services	State of Maryland Telecommunications
AT&T Communications	Impact Business Solutions, LLC	Monumental Life Insurance CO.	24/7 Cable Company
Bank of America	First Telecom Services, LLC.	M&T Bank	Telcove Operation, Inc.
Baltimore City Community College	Johns Hopkins University[1]	National Aquarium in Baltimore	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc / Enterprise Electric
BGE	Johns Hopkins Hospital	National Railroad Corp/Amtrak	University of Baltimore
Broadwing, Inc.	Level 3 Communications, LLC.	Nextel Communications of the "Mid Atlantic", Inc.	University of Maryland
United Cable/Comcast/AT&T-TCG of Maryland	Litecast	Northwestern Loan Company	Wachovia Bank, NA.
New Chessie System/CSX Transportation	Loyola College	Peabody Conservatory	Level 3 Communications, LLC.
Deutsche Bank Alex Brown	Maryland Institute College of Art	Provident Bank	TW Telecom Holdings, Inc.

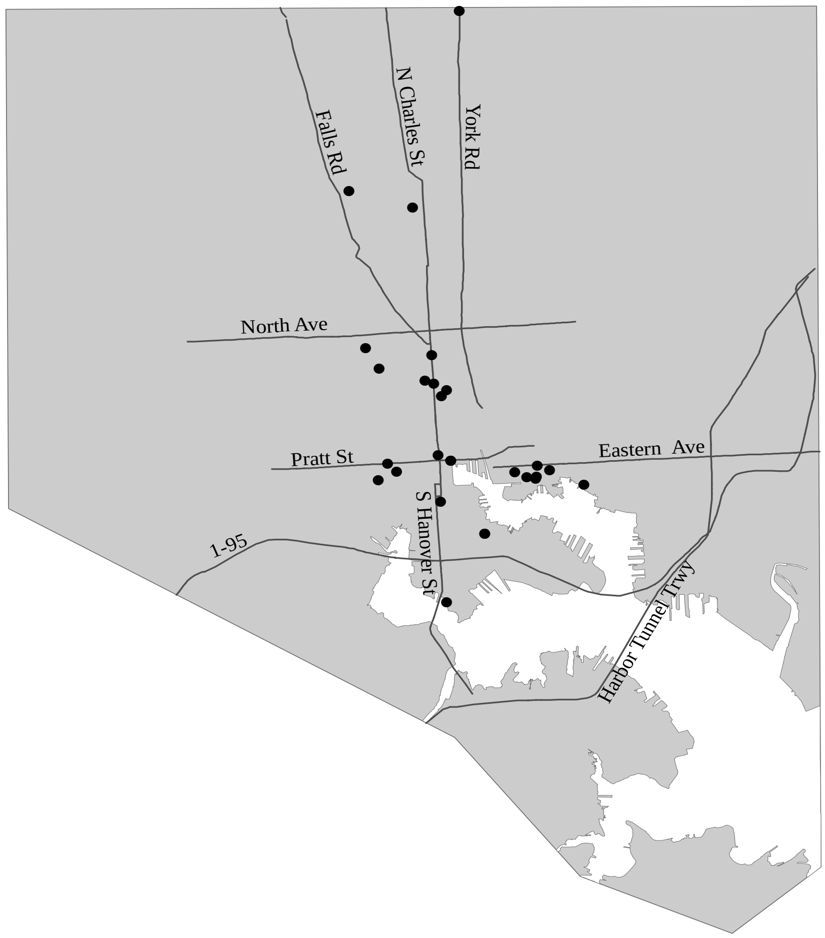
Source: Baltimore City Department of Transportation Conduit Division

* Entities requesting access to Baltimore City's conduit system as of October 2008

[1] includes Johns Hopkins Real Estate Division, University Homewood Facility, and School of Medicine

There are 34 free wireless hotspots in the city as seen below. The majority of the hotspots are located in Midtown and around the Inner Harbor and Fells Point in coffeehouses and apartment buildings. This information was located through Verizon SuperPages online.

Free Wireless Hotspots



Goal 6
Increase the City's residential and commercial tax base

For this indicator we examined tax revenues for the city, including property, local, income, and other taxes in addition to the population of the city. From 2001 to 2007, city tax revenues increased across the board: General Local taxes (46%), Property (19.0%), Income (37.0%), and Other (130%). According to the 2008 and 2009 projections increases are expected to continue with the exception of revenue from other local taxes in 2009. Property taxes are the highest sources of income with dollars being raised reaching nearly $600 million in 2007 and are expected to increase in 2008 and 2009.

City Tax Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

	General Local Taxes	Property Taxes	Property Tax Rate	Income Taxes	Income Tax Rate	Other Local Taxes
2000	$712,536	N/A	N/A	N/A	$0.0248	N/A
2001	$758,351	$498,296	$2.328	$170,908	$0.0251	$89,147
2002	$767,817	$487,776	$2.328	$181,574	$0.0305	$98,034
2003	$793,817	$517,452	$2.328	$173,466	$0.0305	$102,899
2004	$821,701	$527,215	$2.328	$182,506	$0.0305	$102,988
2005	$910,701	$539,195	$2.328	$199,635	$0.0305	$171,871
2006	$992,464	$552,538	$2.288	$225,250	$0.0305	$214,676
2007	$1,040,361	$592,065	$2.288	$234,611	$0.0305	$204,685

Source: Baltimore City Government

Projected City Funding Sources (Millions of Dollars)

	Property Taxes	Income Taxes	Other Local Taxes
2008	$623.5 (23.6%)	$236.7 (9.0%)	$210.9 (8.0%)
2009	$681.3 (31.0%)	$261.1 (11.9%)	$188.6 (8.6%)

Source: Baltimore City Government

While the number of foreclosure filings in Baltimore City decreased from 2001 to 2004, they have increased from 2005 to 2007. From 2006 to 2007 filings increased from 3,197 to 3,990 in Baltimore City. Twelve CSAs had over 100 foreclosure filings in 2007 and Cedonia/Frankford had the largest number of foreclosure filings with 224.

Baltimore City Mortgage Foreclosure Filings

CSA	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2006-2007
Baltimore City	5,255	5,597	5,123	4,446	4,032	3,145	3,197	3,990	22.51%
Dickeyville/Franklintown	10	6	6	4	3	1	3	1	-200.00%
Perkins/Middle East	36	28	18	18	18	7	21	9	-133.33%
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	17	10	15	18	25	16	25	14	-78.57%
Midway/Coldstream	138	130	145	96	96	65	105	81	-29.63%
Clifton-Berea	160	154	114	88	82	75	78	64	-21.88%
Claremont/Armistead	13	10	9	14	11	7	15	13	-15.38%
Cherry Hill	9	13	12	20	14	18	9	8	-12.50%
Loch Raven	112	120	133	132	121	101	109	99	-10.10%
Madison/East End	229	166	124	104	95	47	78	71	-9.86%
Westport/Mt Winans/Lakeland	77	85	74	66	11	45	44	41	-7.32%
Lauraville	88	118	128	120	121	90	94	88	-6.82%
Glen-Falstaff	68	87	93	92	71	51	51	48	-6.25%
Chinquapin Pk/Belvedere	58	51	63	62	68	54	49	47	-4.26%
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	184	151	114	73	73	95	98	96	-2.08%
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	82	77	111	78	78	55	64	64	0.00%
Greenmount East	115	101	78	61	56	39	45	45	0.00%
Edmonson Village	67	90	90	96	83	61	62	63	1.59%
Northwood	70	121	131	125	89	77	86	88	2.27%
Forest Pk/Walbrook	73	83	109	81	68	88	89	96	7.29%
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	163	156	116	109	110	88	84	94	10.64%
Southern Park Heights	178	179	138	111	154	90	97	110	11.82%
Jonestown/Oldtown	21	25	43	35	17	12	21	24	12.50%
Belair-Edison	199	283	278	248	234	153	147	172	14.53%
Howard Pk/W.Arlington	69	85	122	94	71	68	75	88	14.77%
Greater Mondawmin	92	80	113	93	85	87	78	92	15.22%
Greater Charles Vill./Barclay	81	68	72	64	38	45	43	51	15.69%
Hamilton	73	103	132	107	119	90	90	109	17.43%
The Waverlies	85	104	76	70	83	43	47	59	20.34%
Greater Rosemont	227	270	211	181	197	163	157	198	20.71%
Southwest Baltimore	311	290	187	161	131	129	141	179	21.23%
Greater Govans	111	143	132	110	102	90	85	110	22.73%
Harford/Echodale	91	87	88	106	84	84	80	106	24.53%
Cedonia/Frankford	151	244	184	217	189	169	167	224	25.45%
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	134	140	146	129	125	80	84	116	27.59%
Mt Washington/Coldspring	13	13	13	17	16	15	13	18	27.78%
Upton/Druid Heights	67	64	43	25	28	28	32	45	28.89%
Dorchester/Ashburton	114	87	95	110	109	85	76	107	28.97%
Patterson Park North & East	320	367	270	196	139	86	83	119	30.25%
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	184	215	204	144	161	149	105	152	30.92%
Morrell Pk/Violetville	72	89	72	76	72	45	46	67	31.34%
Downtown/Seton Hill	11	13	12	5	3	4	4	6	33.33%
Midtown	43	44	57	19	26	24	24	36	33.33%
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	101	117	97	98	63	56	44	69	36.23%
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	36	38	53	42	22	13	19	33	42.42%
Orangeville/E. Highlandtown	88	64	72	71	53	36	27	47	42.55%
Highlandtown	73	81	51	46	36	23	33	60	45.00%
Washington Village	98	105	97	74	120	34	37	73	49.32%
Southeastern	30	40	38	31	29	23	13	27	51.85%
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	27	42	19	26	25	24	16	35	54.29%
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	89	96	84	81	55	41	39	92	57.61%
Fells Point	46	37	38	29	23	21	20	50	60.00%
Greater Roland Pk/Poplar Hill	3	6	8	5	2	8	2	5	60.00%
Canton	52	30	41	24	19	21	27	84	67.86%
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	47	55	40	40	24	11	8	43	81.40%
South Baltimore	51	59	39	35	23	15	8	54	85.19%

Source: Baltimore City Circuit Court, BNIA-JFI

Overall, the population of Baltimore has decreased by a little over 13,000 people from 2000 to 2007. Population increased for the first times in decades in 2006; however, that number decreased in 2007. Since 2000, there have been slight shifts in the age structure of Baltimore city, with a noticeable increase in the 45-64 population as well as continuing decrease in the 18-24 population.

City Population Estimates

2000	651,154
2001	645,253
2002	643,775
2003	642,324
2004	641,004
2005	640,064
2006	640,961
2007	637,455

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

City Population by Age

	2000	**2006**	**2007**
Percent under 18	24.80%	24.42%	24.00%
Percent 18-24	14.80%	10.76%	11.00%
Percent 25-44	29.90%	28.88%	27.00%
Percent 45-64	17.30%	24.50%	25.00%
Percent 65+	13.20%	11.88%	12.00%

Source: U.S Census Bureau

Baltimore City Community Statistical Areas